Hangary.

The account of Hungary, by PROF. ARMINstories of the Nations," deserves a much more extended notice than we were able to give it in s previous number of this journal. To secure ttention to this book, it should be enough to ay that this is the first comprehensive acount of the country which for conturies served as the eastern bulwark of Christendom at has ever appeared in English. It is ritten, it is frue, not by a professional exounder of his people's history, but by a Magrar aun of letters better known to English-speakng nations than any other of his countrynen, and qualified, at all events, to present ne salient features and characteristic aspects d Hungarian history. An extraordinary fact is that Americans and Englishmen, supposed be well educated, know but little more about iungary than about Russia as rezards the ong interval between the tenth and the sixeanth centuries, when the fate of Christian turope hung in the balance. Yet, on every tround of gratitude and honor, such ignorance inexcusable in the case of the Magyars, They bore the full brunt of the onset of the Ot-somen Turks, whose armies, for a long period, were the best disciplined and the best equipped on earth, whereas the natives of Great Russia were for 200 years the yoke of Tartar nomads. tut this is not the only ground on which Hunary deserves the careful study of every one deous of defining the feet of mediaval civilizaon. How many of us are alive to the fact that n the fourteenth century there was a higher and softer civilization on the banks of the midte Danubethan on the banks of the Seine; at the torch of culture and refinement which azed so high under Frederick II., the last iohenstaufen Emperor, was caught up by the ands of the Angevin sovereigns of Hungary. nd that the latter, for two hundred years, exreised a potent influence over the Italian pe-

The first point to bear in mind with refernce to Hungary is that the Romans left a deep mprint upon it, as deep almost as that which ey left in southern Germany, and which acounts for the advance maintained by the later region in mediaval civilization. The eastra and central part of Hungary, known to e c'assical historians as Pannonia, was from hattma of Tiberius as thoroughly Romanized is Gaul. The eastern section of the country, ow known as Transgivania, was part of that rovince of Dacia conquered by Trajan, but it oes not seem to have been included in the disriet nominally abandoned by subsequent imperors. We say nominally, because ren the parts ostensibly forsak-n, and now known as Wallachia and Moldavia, exhibit in their present diaects indisputable proof that Reman colonists emained long after the eagles were withrawn. It is important to remember, if we wish appreciate the civilizing matrix in which the lagrars were cast, that their eastern neighors interposed between them and later Astatic nroads, the Moldavians and Wallachians, bave to this day retained a language as distinctly escended from the Latin as is the Portuguese. foo much emphasis cannot be laid on this fact, that Hungary, at the date of the Magyar emigration, was still, notwithstanding the sporadic ettlements of some earlier invaders, as completely and insuperably Romanized as were southern Gaul and Spain at the date of the Visigothic settlement. We could not otherwise account for the position maintained in the van of medieval civilization by the Hungarians, who were confessedly not only an Asiatic but a Turanian people.

are of Turco-Tartar origin; and although we first hear of them in Europe centuries after the extirpation of the Huns, yet their ancestors, he binks, took some part in the great campaigns of devastation which Attila carried on against western Christendom in the fifth century of mr ara. The relationship of the Hungarians to the Huns of Attila and to the modern Turks is proved by their language, which is an Asiatic tongue belonging to the Uralo-Altaic stock. But the people that we know by the appellation of Magyar or Hungarian does not appear unler the full light of history until the ninth cenury, when it emerges from the banks of the Volca and begins the march which resulted in the becupation of the regions known to the Romans s Pannonia and western Dacia. Compared with the previous inflow of Germanic nations, the Maygar emigration was not particularly large. numbering no more, according to Prof. Vamery, than 150,000 fighting men. Prof. Vamery notes, although he does not, in our judgnent, lay sufficient stress upon the fact, that he new comers, whose conquest may be reerred to the period between 884 and 895, had serived from their earlier proximity to Persia sufficient relish for civilization "to appreiate what was still left of the ancient culture n their new country, and they fostered the plonial places still surviving from the Roman eriol, the cradles of the future city life of

Prof. Vambery does not deny that the Magyars

For some forty years after their appearance n Pannonia the Hungarians were the terror of sestern Europe, pushing their inroads beyond e Po and the Rhine, and for forty years longer hey renewed the attempt to conquer the exreme south of Germany, which was in the enth century the most desirable prize in Euope north of the Alps. It was not until 970 when their strength was broken by a desperate onflict in their rear with the Byzantine emire, that the Magyars renounced their westrard campaigns and became definitely and ontentedly associated with the valley of the niddle Danubs. It was during the next hirty years that the Hungarian ruler, who is yet tore only the title of Duke, was conerted to thristianity. His conversion, however, took place in Constantinople; and had the onnection of the Magyars with the Greek rite continued, they would undoubtedly have shared he fate of the Serbs and of the Bulgars, for othing but the occasional support of the Latin bristians of the west enabled them to bear the ncessant assaults of the Ottoman invaders, erhen, the son of the first convert, was, in 193, made a member of the Roman Church, and brough his exertions the Hungarian people secame incorporated with western Europe. It eas he who received from Pope Sylvester II. he say e of "Apostone King," and such rights in he administration of church affairs as had son hitherto allowed only to the soveroigns of erance and Germany. Not only was the Cathlie religion firmly and munificantly estabshed during the long reign of Stephen I. but ne feu lal system which prevailed in western Eurore was reproduced in its main features. hough with some important and exceptional afeguards of the royal authority. When we add that as early as the first baif of the eleventh tentury when Edward the Confessor was reignog in England) the Magyar court was already nodelled upon that of the Emperor Hears II. of Gormany, the reader can well credit the high legree of civilization attained in Hungary two uturies later, in the time of the last Hohen-

The crown of Stephen remained in the typastic family of Arpad for three centuries. er, in other words, up to the beginning of the purisenth century, when Edward I, was King of Eugland. Prof. Vamberr addes to the monumental proofs which, to this day, proe's m the artistic taste and wealth of Hungary in those remote times when we are accustomed o think of civilization as barely flekering in Italy, Spain and southern Prance. He points out that "from the list of the annual revenues of one of the Arpads, Bela III. and of the country in the twelfth century, which was submitted by that sovereign when asking for he band of a daughter of the French King, the civilized west learned with amazement of the enormous wealth of the Kinz ruling near the eastern confines of the western world. During the era of the Arpads Hungary surpassed many a western country in power and wealth." It is an fact not to be forgutten that a King of this edynasty enabled Rudo f of Hapsburg to defeat sthe last formidable attempt of the Carchs-that and Ottokar, King of Bohemia-to supplant the

daufen.

The male line of the Arpad dynasty became

extinct with the death of Andrew III., but daughters of the house had married the Neapolitan Anjons, who now, accordingly, confront us in Hungary, as in the two previous conturies they do in southern Italy and England. Upon he whole, the Angevin period may be regarded as the golden age of the Magyars. The culture and customs of western Europe now became more deeply rooted than ever in the railer of the Danube, for the royal family. through their Angevin kinsmen, were now connected through many intricate ways with almost every reigning house throughout the west. It was at the apogee of this epoch that even the Polish nation placed its crown upon the brows of the Hungarian King, and that, so far from Hungary having no seaport, it had outposts upon three seas-the Black, the Baltic, and the Adrianic. As we have said, a feuday subdivision of land and duties had long existed in Hungary, but it was the first King of the Angevin dynasty who, in the first half of the fourteenth century, introduced the inefitution of chivalry, which, with its adjuncts of coats of arms, heraldic ceremonies, and knightly tournaments acquired extraordinary vogue among the Magyars, to whose vanity, as Prof. Vambery acknowledges, appeals are never

made in vain.

The house of Anjou may be said to have come to an end in Hungary with the accession, in 1337, of Sigismund of Luxembourg, who had married the Princess Mary. To his subsequent acceptance of the imperial throne of Germany. which had been twice retused by Kengs of Hungary lest they should be tempted to neglect the affairs of their own kingdom, the rapid advance of the Mosiem power in the Balkan peninsula and the conquest of Constantinopie are with much plausibility attributed. It was during the reign of Sigismund whose family, it will be remembered, united the crown o Bohemia to that of Hungary, that the Islands and cities on the east coast of the Adriatic were wrested from Venice, and that accordingly a eacoast is attributed to Bohemia in the "Winter's Tale" with as much correctness as is the title of "Dake" to the mediteral ruler of Athens in The Midsummer Night's Dream"

and in Chaucer's "Night's Tale."

The section of Hungarian history which spans the interval between the Augevin and he Hapsburg period, and in which John Hunyali and King Mathias are the most conspicuous figures, is one of those subdivisions of modern European history over which the ordinary student is most apt to stumble. Prof. Vambery has discussed it at a length proporionate to its inherent complexity, and to its importance in the struggle of Christendom against the Turk. How few of us remember the bare fact, and much less stop to probe the pregnant meaning of the fact, that for upward a century two-thirds of the spacious plains of Hungary were as completely controlled by the Sultan as are now the plains of Macedonia. It was, indeed, but the other day that the Magyars colebrated the anniversary of their definite recapture of Buda, which took place no more than two centuries ago.

Microbea

It is one thing to vulgarize therapeutics and another to popularize hygiene. The distinction is clearly kept in view by Mr. E. L. TROUESSART, the author of Microbes, the latest volume added to Appleton's "International Scientific Series." It is undentable that if the microbe theory of the origin of many diseases is accepted, a multitude of hygienic precautions will suggest themselves in agriculture. manufactures, and domestic economy; it is therefore a matter of obvious importance to the community at large to be made acquainted as promptly as possible with the evidence produceble on behalf of a bypothesis which promises to bear in many direct and searching ways on the conduct of life. To set forth this evidence in such a way as to make himself entirely intelligible to persons possessing the elementary notions of natural science, was the aim of the writer of this book, and the result of his endeavors lacks nothing on the score of complete ness or lucidity. Although Mr. Trouessart is undoubtedly a zealous partisan of Pasteur, be seldom diverges into controversial paths from the purely expository purpose of this work, the rival hypotheses being only so far noticed as is needful to refute attacks upon the germ theory of disease.

The chapters of the book to which the ordinary reader will turn with special curiosity are those which describe the microbes discovered, or believed to have been discovered, in the human body, and which indicate the methods of protection. Before exemplifying what may be looked for in these striking sections of the book, it will be useful to recall the author's definition of the organisms which are to be the subject of attention. Here it will be noticed that he keeps his piedge to carefully eachew technical language. After premising that microbes are "the most minute living things which the microscope permits us to see with sufficient distinctness to study their organization instruments enlarging the object 500, 1,000. and even 1.500 diameters being required—the author points out that the word microbe deeides nothing as to the animal or vegetable nature of the beings in question. Naturalists who regard these parasites as animals have termed them microzoaria, while those who doesn't ham n'anta have called them microphyta. The English and German naturalists apply the word bacteria, while Italian investigators give the name protists to the same parasitic organisms alleged to produce diseases to which Mr. Troussart, following Pasteur, assigns the appellation of microbes. The name, of course, is immaterial so long as we distinctly under stand what thing is mean', namely, the minute organized being found on the border land beween animals and plants, and which most naturalists incline to place in the latter cate gory. The utility of learning something about these parasitic organisms will be palpable enough when we consider that whatever may be our profession or social position, there is not a sing e instant of our lives in which we ennuot be said to come in contact with microbes. Their spores or seeds are found in a multitude of alimentary and industrial sub stances; they float in the air we breathe and in the water we drink, and, in a word, are the invisible agents of life and death.

Of the air germs generated in the soil, and to which intermittent or malarial fevers are attributed it is to be particularly noted that the maximum of such disengaged bacteria is observed in autumn, the minimum in winter, the proportion being 170 in October to 33 in February. The popular impression that the air of mountains is ourer than that of plains is signally confirmed by the fact that in a glass flack previ-ously sterilized and then filled with air on the Alps or Pyronees it would be difficult to detect any microbes at ail. In water, whatever be its source, microbes are much more abun lant than in air; in rain water there are 64,000 microbes to the litre, and even in condensed aqueous vapor 900. No wonder, then, that in the water of the Seine just below Paris there should be nearly 13,000,000.

The mement we become alive to the profualon of microbes in the air and in water we can understand why they should be found in the human mouth, and hence in all parts of the digestive canal. It is a relief to learn that they are for the most part harmless as long as the epiderm s of the mucous membrane covering the intestinal canal is healthy. Pasteur has shown that they are not found in the ood of a healthy man, but that the slightest lesion of the muccus membrane suffices to introduce them into the circulation." Even then, as long as the microbes introduced are few in number, they perish quickly in the blood. When, however, the number is considerable the organism has not the power to destroy them; they soon compete with the corpuscies of the blood, and the most serious diseases ersue. The organism most commonly found in the human mouth, and which attracts attention from its large size and abundance, is legothrix buccal at this is never absent from the rough aurface of the longue or the interstices of the teeth, and even those persons who make a frequent use of the tooth brush are not wholly exempt from it, though with them it never acquires a vigorous and dangerous growth. On the other hand is ban house dis-

overed by Pasteur and Vulpian that the mierobe nermally present in the saliva, and in a healthy man quits harmless, may under certain conditions of uncleantiness or disease, become virulent, though the germ is quite disinct from that of rables. What is known as dental caries is produced by microbes, whose generation is much promoted by sugar plams and other sweetments, long and correctly supposed to be the cause of the early decay of teeth, especially in children. Mr. Troucssart tells us hat the best dentifrice for the destruction of these sugar-evolved microbes is "a solution of corrosive sublimate, one part in 1,000, which can be further diluted by four parts of pure

water. The writer of this treatise deems it almost certain that the different types of intermittent fever, tertian, quartan fever, &c., are produced by different microbes. It is even pronounced probable that the germs of the same type of fever vary with the locality. Thus the microbe which produces the Roman fever seems to differ from that which gives rise to the African fever. Of the former microbe the interesting fact is related that rabbits and dogs can be inoculated with it, the specific marsh fever of the Homan Campagna being the result. The intermittent recurrence of malarial fever, tertian, quartan. ke. is explained by the successive appearance of the microbe or bacillus, and of its spores in the blood-the complete evolution of this vegetable parasite sometimes requiring fortyeight, sometimes seventy-two hours, and the access of fever always corresponding with the period of greatest activity in the bacillus, that, namely, which precedes the emission of the spores. At this stage the bacilli produce fever he fever kills them, and then subsides; but by the end of two or three days the spores have developed, and fever is again excited, unless the process is arrested by sulpante of quinine. In the discussion of trohoid and typhus

fevers Mr. Trouessart is not at all disposed to underrate the influence of predisposing conditions, or what is called receptivity. In few diseases is the effect of anti-bygienic conditions more apparent, but that the active generating agent of typhoid fever is a special microbe will, he thinks, scarce y be disruted. now that an exact description of this bacillus has been given by Eberth and Klabs. The parasitic germ of the disease is chiefly found in the mucous membrane of the intestines and in Peyer's glands. It seems that a German micrographist has succeeded in the artificial culture of this microbe, though the inoculation of animals with the disease has hitherto been unsuccessful. As regards the origin of this microbe we are still in the dark. for the presence of the bacilius of troboid fever in the air or in the water has not yet been ascertained; neither is anything yet known about the microbe assumed to be the cause of typhus fever. Of the microbe discovered by Koch in victims of the cholera and of his successful culture of it on gelatine a detailed account is given. Whether Asiatic cholera can be reproduced in animals by injections of the germ discovered by Koch is pronounced undetermined, netwithstanding the results said to have been obtained by Ferran in Spain, as to whose authenticity and value the author reserves his judgment On the other hand, he treats as undisputed the assertion that microbes are found in the eruptions characteristic of measles, scarlatina, and small-pox. No attempt to inoculate with the moasles microbe has as yet succeeded, but one investigator believes himself to have discovered a raccine for scarlatina. Whether the microbes of small-pox and vaccinia are identical is not certain, though the efficiency of the preventive makes such identity presumable. The microbe of diphtheria was discovered in Europe by Klebs in 1873. but Mr. Trouessart speaks with great respect of the subsequent confirmatory researches of two American physicians, Wood and Formad.

It is a highly interesting and suggestive fact that the respective microbes of phthisls (tubercular consumption; and of leprosy are so similar in form that chemical reagents and staining processes are indispensable in order to clearly distinguish them. Since the discovery of the microbe origin of consumption it is easy to explain the cases of direct contagion so frequently observed in married people. Since the breath of a consumptive person is always charged with germs of the parasites, contagion is, of course, inevitable. The writer, of course, would not imply that heredity plays no part in the transmission of this disease, but he wishes to impress the fact that transmission occurs often after the cuild is born, sometimes a wet nurse being the source of contagion and sometimes, in the case of children brought up by hand, the infection coming from cows' milk which has not with this subject, M. Trouessart lays stress on the recent discovery of the invariable presence of a microbe in pneumonia. This discovery. made by Friedlander and Talamon in 1882, explains many facts which had before been obscure in this disease, and especially the epidemics of the maiady which have been at times observed. The author notes two other curious discoveries, namely, that the red, malodorous sweat of the armpits and the offensive smell of a sweating foot are due to the presence of specific microbes which may be and have been

Book Notes

cultivated.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have issued a reprint of Si Samue: Ferguson's racy but somewhat scandaious "Pather Tom and the Pope," which in a preparatory note is, on very insufficient evidence, attributed to John

The Scribbers have published in two handsomely successful writers of this species of fiction in this or any other country. As studies of auman character, ex-pressed with quaint himor and in felicitous language. Mr. Stockton's stocies have won a well-deserved popu-

"An Investor's Notes on American Railroads." by John Swann of P. Putnam's Sons), is a little volume by an Englishman, who has been a manager of an American railroad, and who seeks to guide his countrymen in making investments in American railroad se curities. He seems to be a fair minded and candid man, and his statements of fact are substantially correct. His points are, however, chirdy negative, and while he ndicates the dangers to be avoided, he recommends he stinct and decisive action.

distinct and decisive action.

We have received from B. Westermann & Co. the four-tee ith volume of "Brockhaus" Conversations-Lexicon," which carries the mork through the title "Spahia." one American applicate we find compact biographies of Gons therman, Sierilan, and Santa Anna, and a hrief and diagnosticate history of slavery in the United States. In comprehensiveness and general accuracy this is a marvel among works of its class. Two morumes will probably bring this (sixteenth) edition to

s completion. Under the title of "The Irish Question" the Scribners publish a cheap edition of Mr. Giadstone's two recent papers, "History of an Idea," and "Lessons of the

"Tairs of Early German History " by Charlotte Moschelles Franco-American Book Company), in an elepreptary work for children, in which fact and fiction are pretty wall shaken up together. On the whole, it conveys in col quial style a good idea of the German people and their achievements, from their carliest recorded history to the close of the middle ages. Greek Lessons," by Robert P Keep (Appletons) is designed to accompany the grammar of Hadley & Allen, and by following the suggestion of the author the pupils enabled in his progress through this little work to

matruct an abridgement of the larger and more cumconstruct as abridgement of the larger and more camplets one. It is compiled with excellent judgment and will doubtless prove of value to beginners in Greek. "Voyages of a Merchant Navigator" (Harper's) is a record of the martitule life of the late Ethiard J. Cleveland, an eld-time New England sea Captain, by his son, H. W. S. Cleveland. From 1797 to 1830 he was singaged. in a series of enterprises in many parts of the work in which he evinced remarkable qualities of mind and character. These are for the most part recorded in his own correspondence, which was poblished in this cou-try and England many years ago. The present volume

is a worthy tribute to the memory of a singularly heroic infinition and kindly gentleman. Under the title of "The Great Masters of Sussian Literature in the Nineteenth Century Crowell & Co. 1. Mr. Nathan Haskell Dots has translated from the French of Ernest Dupuy elaborate sketches of diogod. Furgestiff, and Cubint Tolsics. The biographical information, however, is so energy; that the translater has been constrained to add an appendix of a hundred or more bayes for the purpose of conveying some idea of the iver and works of these authors. M. Douny para very little attention to more bought in the fall of the large and the first critic and an anistrate of character he exhibits considerable skill, and he is an experitual at preparing a brief and intelligent resume of the contents of a books. Slight an they are, these skietches may be profitably read by those descrees of maintaining the works of the authors they dissipate of maintaining the works. Frome | A Co | Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole has translated

THE BISMARCE OF TO-DAY. The Cleat that Shows Signs of Telepring—
A Big Gid Han with a Shabby HanAttentioned by the Assertean Cirk.

BATHS OF GASTEIN, Austria, Aug. 20.—This s the little village clinging to the side of a big mountain, to which men come to cure all their troubles, and in which the Emperor of Germany and his partner of Austria have been swapping uniforms, embracing, and in various ways edifying the newspaper reading world While these two Emperors have been doing all that was lovely, and while the Bear of Russia has been chewing his paws with mortification and rage at not being invited to come and bathe and be embraced, too, Prince Bismarck, bigget than a whole string of Emperors, has been go ing quietly about, taking the baths with great fidelity, and perhaps now and then looking over the shoulders of the imperial setors, and pointing out the moves which he desired them

to make. The old Emperor of Germany, having played his part and taken his bath, has gone back to his own country, leavingthis mighty Chancellor and the little Austrian Emperor here together. A the political movements of the boss of Europe are watched all over the world, so his physical movements are watched hero. The ignorant peasantry impressed by the Austrian Emperor's fine uniforms and by his gay body guard, may look upon him as the bigger man but for every one else, even the waiters in the cafda, Bismarck is the lion.

This afternoon the big hallway of the Straubinger Hotel, that in which the Austrian Emperor lives, was crowded with men and women and more kept flocking in constantly until all the room was gone. Bismarck had gone up to call upon the Emperor, they told each other, and for over an hour they waited nationally for him to come down and let them see once more

First, one of the Emperor's body guard, far more important and haughty in his bearing than all the emperors, came down to open the folling deors and to certain the wind of clothes with a tain in it, came to the head of the stairs to see if all was right, and then care a lismarck. The crowd saw a very big man, a man romark, also for the size of his body, bud and of the stairs to see if all was right, and then care a lismarck. The crowd saw a very big man, a man romark, also for the size of his body, bud sawing a country of the country of the

lo keep as a souvenir when he was dead. The Prince showed every sign of being more surprised than he had ever been before, but finnily managed to explain how sorry he was that the tailor had not but any more buttons on his coat than were needed for business curroses. Then he resumed the loarner which had been interact with the thought that she had been epoken to by Bismark, anyhow.

The eve of the Prince is by far the strongest part of his extraordinary face; it is more than half the man. It appears gray, and, hidden away as it is under the heavy evebrows, it still seems to stand forth, watchful, restless, combative, telling the story of the life of constant struggle and suspicion. As long as it blazes as it does now the empire can glide down quietly through his old age, and the terman people may drink their beer and sanoke their pipes in peace. But the years which remain for the Chancellor to do his work in will probably not be many. His mind is as clear and his will is as strong as ever. Pride and a military life keep his big body straight, he spite of the load of years and trouble that press upon it. But his step is slow and uncertain—the step of a very old man. Often as he walked he would become forgetful of things around him, and then suidenly recollecting himself, and anxious to present an appearance of physical vigor before the people, would straighten his aboulders, throw back his arms, and make an effort that was almost pitiful to walk with a figure rand more certain fread. An old doctor, who for many years has practised in this place, said to me that Bismarek hoped for more from the waters than they would ever be able to do for him. His was a constitution of iron, wonderfulin every way, tut it had begun to fall.

The great strains which it had reasted, would cause its final breaking down to be only the more rapid. It is freely said here among patients and doctors that the visit of the old German Emperor failed entirely to produce the good which had been heped for; and the situation support go down tog

PORTRY OF THE PERIOR.

My the Breekelde

Twelve dappled treat within the backst gusped. The shadows deepened on that quiet brook, Pleaties of golden sanshine intermixed: Far off was heard the baying of a bound— Was it old Major barking at a cat? A deer looked archir from the darking glade : The President had shot at him one day, And now, for safety's sake, the deer draw nigh. And, with great, timid, yet half-humorous eyes Gazed at his bronzed and burly persecutor. The President drew a mud-worm from his poke. And on the gittering hook impaied is firm; And as he jerked the nervous pole about, And as he jerked the nervous pole about, And all that length of line, ran quivering back, The frighted deer plunged bestlong in the stream Just as the line fell hissing hot therain, and caught about his antiers' high-raised pride. The pole's end bent benestn that sudden weight; The President exclaimed, "By Jinks the great, A fourteen-pounder, or my name is Dennie!"

And tugged away. The line enapped, and the deer Scorried away, and all the woods were still. Save that far off the sprill-voiced katydid, Prophet of autuing, cried out mockingly, Grover Cleveland: Grover Cleveland: No more." And then, as he repaired the shattered line, That sweet and gentle lady sweetly spoke But toll me dear, why don't you use a fir ! Messeems 'tis cruel to you wriggling worm." Besides, men say 'tis most unsportsmanlike So tell me, prithee, why dost use a worm ! And Grover slew a 'skeeter thoughtfully, And thus replied to that fair questioner. You know, my dear, I would not harm a fly." So Grover spake, but that day flaned no more. And as they sought the ten's their canvas home. The sun sank lower in the darkling woods, The worm box lay among the golden rod; Night's mackintosh enveloped saranac

Oh, wasted hours "put in " at railroad stations, With surly railroad "hands." Reading those awful " time card " combinations Which no one understands

The dirty room, the seats barred off with iron, Work of a flendish mind. Making the beach impossible to lie on, If one were so inclined!

The rearing fire, whene'er it isn't needed -The empty store, so purposely no doubt. When winter, like a demon, all unbreded. Rours viciously without

The village "jays," who roast before the fire,

Teil stories, swear and yell; Ye gods! if you would grant me one destre, send me a "chestnut bell! The queer refreshment stand, the aged candy,

The pies that bloomed in 1853. The coffee (% urned to serve at will, quite handy, As either that or teat The froway maiden of uncertain summers,

Who "runs" these dainty joye, And loves to firt with all the lively "drummers," Or "skylark" with the boye! Ab me this lack of healthful occupation Is really very deadening to the brain.

Hark! there's a welcome tintluabulation; At last, it is the train EDWARD E. KIDDER.

The Growth of Taste.

Brown eyes had always o'er me held their sway, Till hera agentie bine dret looked my way. Dark tresses weaved for me a marie spell, Which bers of fairer tint, it took to quell Archness and wit were Cupid's deadliest arms Her grace and thoughtful smile surpass their charr heart she's revolutionized, in brief; And now of lovely women she is chief. W. E. D.

In the Water.

From the Kambler Her bathing dress is crange and blue. It reaches just to her rounded knee; The stockings beneath of a darker hue, Are as shape; as hose may be.

An orange kerchief enwraps her hair,
From under its edge the etray carris run
The dainty modded sems are bare
And brown from the kips of the sun.

Sheawing with a swift lithe, supple grace— the scarce can tell flow she comes or goes. The little waves break full in her face, And the drops run down her nose. Venus herself and seems to be As she ruse from the sea ere love began: But what earthly good is all this to me? She's engaged to another man:

How to Get Fame-An Ideal.

From the Columbus Evening Disputch She stood on the bridge one evening. And the soft wind kissed her curis, And she sighed for a marked distinction O'er the other New York girls. "I've vainly sought," she muttered,
"To lead by my fair vou iz face.
And ske by my style of dressing.
And ske by my step of grace.

"But alast though my face was noticed, And my style and step were line, I've been very ball of distanced— On that's why I replue. "New to these O. Scales of Brooklyn.
I've come, truant Fame to force.
And I lead to thy breast, O SiverFor they ill save my life, of course."

Bur on's Anntomy.

From Punch.

A quaint old store of learning less.
In Burton's pleasant sages.
With long quotations that comprise the wisdom of the Ace.
The straine to reaching mid the crowd.
The only author Johnson yowed.
Could make bim get up early.

He tired a solitary life
He said "Min et musis,"
And out his rest from worldly strife
To very pleasant uses.
He wrate the book wherein we find
"All joys to this are folly."
And naight to the reflective mind
"so sweet as includedly."

How strangely he dissects his theme How arrangely ne dissects in a trous fu manner anatonic: He's earnest at one time, you deem, Now decronally count. And most profitiously he quotes, With learning quite gigantic, Or telling cleans a merchies, is pleasantly pedantic.

There's sterling sense in avery page.
And shrewdest cogristion:
Your keen attention he'll engage.
And honest salm ristion.
If any man should you to live
With but one book, he certain
To him could friently fortune give
No better book than Burton. ife lies at rest in Christ's Church siele. With all his erndition;

With all use erodition:
The hy-re y phics make one smile.
That show nit superstition.
He spitable survives to day.
As one "the vitam dedit
Et morters Metanchoite."
So he himself has eaid it. ANDREW LANG

An Army.

From St Nicholat. An army of children encamped by the sea!
What a number of warriors its retting to be.
They are coming in claim, with their mothers and maids.
They come in battailons, with buckets and spades.
They are coming to unake a descent on our crosst—
They will also the shape of it, ours beach a best.
They will also the shape of it, ours beach a best. Could any invader such parapets taxe. As these forte hat the sturdy young champions make See them shoulder their showes and march to the fray-See them merrily join the long battle array! Here as were 'Un their work it begins it allows.' Oh, also our brave colliers are turning their battle. At they rails—they charge. No brief light her his tray it may recapture the forte and they find the party of the part

Ch'mos. From the Cuttage Hearth

Far above the forn and moss.
Flattering birch and wee fir cross, and the name above morn uring, where the frightened decisions ching. In the overhanding edge, if the precipies and ledge, Fearless in those dainty give, wave the hardselfs merrily. From their dusty rafters hung, be er in Bellian beifry swung. Beilian beifry swung Beilian more enquisitely wrought. By the mountain breezes caught—Tossing, swaying to and frow this beside them, bending low, Breathleasis I want to hear. Echo of their chunnog clear. But the airy harmony
Is too womderful for ime,
and I cannot catch a strain
of that rare and a meet refrain.
Yet the tiny belt will ring.
And they shall my greeting bring
Till, though near so swilly surred.
Every trambling note is heard
Manor.

At the Mattuce. From the Boston Courses

I saw them at the matthee.
In front of ma they ext.
They were attantive to the play.
Each were a low crowned hat Yes, low crowned hats that did not hide. The actor from my view; With mender I say stunded. For they were slient 100.

They were two maidens young and fair. Two unades fair were they, and I belied them sitting there attentive in the play. And then to think that I could see The stage! Twus all in view. In as such a great surprise to see, I scarce knew want to do.

They did not charter Neither speke-te strange it all lid nert: I thought-but just then I a woke, And feand it was a dream

ARISTOCRACY IN ENGLAND. (Copyright, 1916, by Adam Dudom.) XLVIII.

The Americane. There are no peers who are Americans; but the future Earl Fitzwilliam was born in Virginia, where his father and mother, Lord and Lady Milton, were living at the time. Lord Milton has since died, and the American viscount, now 14 years old, will succeed his grandfather in the earldom. Several of the sees are American by birth and lineage.

grandfather in the earldom. Several of the peeresses are American by birth and lineage. The Marchioness of Anglesea was a Miss King of Georgie: Lady Abinger was Miss Magruder, a niece of Gen. John B. Magruder of the Southern army: Lady Grantley was Miss McVickar of New York.

The future Duchess of Manchester, now Viscountess Mandeville, was Miss Yznaga of New York and other American women have married connections of the peers. Miss Jerome of New York has become Lairy Randolph Churchill, sister-in-aw of the Duke of Mariborough: Miss Warden, a daughter of A. T. Stewart's former partner in the dryglods business, is now the Honorabe Mrs. Carrington: Miss Stevens, daughter of Paran Stevens of New York, is Mrs. Paget, of Lord Anglessa's family: Miss Livingston of New York is Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, cousin of the Duke of Portland; and Miss Mary Metley, daughter of the historian, has become Mrs. Sheridan, and a cousin of the Duke of Somerset, Earl Dufferin, the present Lord Houghton, and Lord Grantley. Her sister, once Mrs. Ives, is the wife of Sir William Harcourt, and will doubtiess one day be a peeress, for her husband is almost certain to receive nebility as the reward of his political services. Hall a score of other Americans are the wives of knights and baronets, all—ladyships.

Such things have happened before in Eng-

ones, an inary silve.

Such things have appened before in English social fistory. Mars ago two beautiful sisters. Louisa of Leeda, the other Marchioness of Weitington. The Duchess was still living while I was in England, but had retired from the world. The famous Lord Lyndhurst was a son of Copley, the American rainter, who emigrated to England, where his son became a politician and was elevated to the peerage, but died without an heir.

The only peer now living, descended directly from American stock, is Lord Ashburton, whose great-grandfather, the first of his name, married a Miss Bingham of Phitadelphia. With this lady he acquired some of that choice Maderia wine which comes to a higher perfection in the United States than in England. This nebeman was once entertaining a respective of the dinner Lord Minnish on produced some of the Madera below. The American was asked to the Minnish of the Comerca of the Madera below. The American was asked to the Minnish course upon its quality, and, after one ap, he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon its quality, and, after one ap, he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon its quality, and, after one ap, he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon its quality, and, after one ap, he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon its quality, and, after one ap. he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon its quality, and, after one ap. he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon its quality, and, after one ap. he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon its quality, and, after one ap. he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon its quality, and, after one ap. he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon its quality, and, after one ap. he recognized the delicious flavor, set his glass forcibly upon the table.

Our American account of the flavor of the flavor of the flavor of the flavor of the flavo

make them know some quiet, agreeable Americans, they is anguidly replied; We know plenty of fice peopie already. What is the use of meeting more just like ourselves? One of them saucily said, Bring on yoursavenes.

And for account them a fast of the American favor at the New World about them; a fast ness or widness that proved attractive to the jaded tastes of the aristocracy. Many of the American favorities of the Prince of Wales have a far better position in London than they ever enjoyed at home. Some years are two well-known New York women were in England at the same time. One was extremely successful; was invited to Mariborough House and court bails, to country houses, and to Ascot, though link many for the oldest and most impensivable circles; both of the grandfath on head many and wantages. This lady arrived in London when her comparitor was in the full tide of fashion. "You know Mrs. Brown-Smith, of course?" said an English acquaintance. "I have not the honor." Indeed: I thought you belonged to one of the old New York 'amilies." That's the reason I don't know Mrs. Brown-Smith, was the democratic reply.

Some of the adventurous ladies worked very hard before they made their way, though no warfar, perhaps, than at home, or than Regists women work for the same end. They took houses and entertained: they made their way, though no warfar, perhaps, than at home, or than Regists women work for the same end. They took houses and entertained: they made their way, though no harder, perhaps, than at home, or than Regists women work for the same end. They dook houses and entertained: they made their adventurous ladies worked warranged to some of the adventurous ladies. They was the democratic reply.

But they won the women as well, Thore were comparing the perhaps, than at home, or than they are the perhaps, than at home, or than anything to make a sensation. They democrate hower they are the many and they are the perhaps that they were handsome, and therefore necessarily attracted the man.

But they won the women a

to invite the Americans and the English for different days.

I suppose however, no woman can resist the influence of rank, and for that matter very few men. The very enticing, to be sure. As soon as you are pronounced better than the rest of the world, you perceive the distinction yourself, and disapprove those who won't recognize it—as the other Americans won't. If I were a woman, and married to a duke or to a duke or to a duke seldast son, I might be less of a demonstrate.

ADAM BADRAU.

HOW ALEXANDER WAS TRIPPED. Seemes on the Night of the Revolution in But-

From the Petther Lloyd.

Some gentlemen who were passing the Prince's palace about two o'clock in the moraing met a body of troops marching toward the Konsk. Soon after they heard shrill eries of agony and despair breaking the silence of the night. After this all was stient again. Several of the palace guards had been murdered, and their colleagues then surrendered, finding themselves too weak to offer further resistance. All the entrances and staircases of the palace were occupied by the troops, and the conspirators were then able to enter the palace. The Prince on Friday morning received an anonymos letter communicating all the details of the plot against him, but with his generous disposition he could not believe that his scaliers would turn traitors, and he distressarded the warning. He showed the letter to his brother, Prince Francis Joseph, and several gentismen, and then threw it into the waste-paper basket. None of them entertained any real suspicion, although softa was denuded of troops, except one battailon from Kusterdii and two companies of cadets, who joined in the consuitare. The whole of the Sofia garrison was sent to Silvnitza on the strength of confidential reports to the Bulgarian Government, announcing that it was the intention of Servia shortly to attack Bulgaria—a matter about which the Paris and Servia exchanged notes. Aroused by the shrieks of the murlered guards, one of the palace officials and Prince Francis Joseph proceeded to the courtyard, which they ound filled with conspirators. Prince Alexander alse awake, and, when only half dressed joined his brother and the other gentlemen.

"What is the matter?" asked the Prince.

His mere appearance among the conspirators so overawed them that they saluted him. Theretoen Major Grueff, Commander of the Kuston-til Battailon, and two other officers, stepped forward and said to the Prince.

The weifare of Bulgaria requires that you should abideate?

The Prince abruptly declined, but Grueff instead, saying the whole army reasionately demanded the Prince's abdication, and the protection of the Carr, whon the Prince had so deeply offended, Grueff pointed to the cadets present as a proof of his assertion as to the feeling of rine Bulgarian troops. The fact evidently made a deep impression on the Prince as the School of Cadets was his own creation. Leaning his forbend against the window, through which he could see the troops surrounding the palace, he said, with consid All the entrances and staircases of the palace were occupied by the troops, and the conspirators were then able to enter the pa ace. The

A RACE OF TURKISH CHRISTIANS. Discoveries Which Prove the Early Spread of Christiantty Into the Heart of Asla.

From the Fostische Zeitung.
At the beginning of this year a discovery was made at Semin'jetache, in the district of Pergana, weat of the Chinese frontier at Kuidja and northeast of Kakand, which is of great interest to historians and Orientialists. It was near the ruins of a fortcess called Burana, built of bricks and situated on the spurs of the Alexander Mountain chain, that Dr. Porjatow found two old decayed graveyards with numerous gravestones, many of which bore a cross and others chiseiled stones, many of which bure a cross and others chiseised inscriptions. They could not be deciphered on the spot, both characters and language appearing to be safte sunknown. The Catholic missionaries in Ruidja believed he characters to be Nigurian, while the lamp of the Kalmucka believed he recognized in one of the inscriptions the Buddhist form of prayer, on ma Aon. It was determined to take several tombetones, fourteen photographs, and eight rather imperfect capies of the inscriptions to St. Patersburg, where they were handed to the tions to St. Petersburg, where they were handed to the Councillor of State Chwoison, who soon declared the character to be Syriac-Nestorian. It was difficult to decipher, for, besides the age and

decay of the stones and inscriptions, they contained new italics not assai in Old Syriac, and also quite for-eign letters, probably taken from the Araban suphabet, and, very unexpectedly, some Turkish words and proper names. This having been found out, the deciphering proceeded rapidly, and Prof. Chwolson sell a report to the Royal Academy of Sciences in St. Pererburg. The inscriptions have primarily a paleographic interest and are further remarkable on account of their peculiar grammatical forms and turns of speech. Tuey also give the animals names of the twelve years cycle of the Mongolians, Chinese, and Turks in their original form. whereas these names were hitherto only known from

But their historical value is still greater, for they prove the early spread of Christianity in by the Nestoriana, which was hitherto only conjectured. It is true that in the eleventh century where was already naws of the conversion to Universality of a mighty Turkish race living northeast of Kuisja, whose Kuisja governed a large kingdom, and whose power file triple governed a large kingdom, and whose power the triple great Jointies in Angological whose power that the prest Jointies is a Louisian as well as other prest Jointies and Louisian to the triple great for the contracted by the Nestorians is abown by reports of Christian missionaries of the thirteenth century, and by Marco Pow's records, at ultimose there was no certain proof of all these rapings and he inscriptions now deephered show that indeed the Nestorians succeeded in converting Turkish pown atmosphered than the eighth century, for the object increption from Semirjetsche belongs to the beginning of the limit century and the interest of the contarty-probably 1337. by the Nestoriana, which was hitherto only conjectured.

QUEER WRINKLES.

A Had Bronk. "Yes," said the Chairman sadly, "our tem-

perance meeting last night would have been more suc coseful if the lecturer hadn't been so absent minded."
"What did he do."
"He tried to blow the form from a mass of water."

The Place for It. Landlord (to guest)-You'll like that c'aret.

sir. I bottle it myself.
Guest (with a way face)—Do you not it all in bottlest
Lantiord—derically. What would I put it in:
Guest—I thought perhaps you would put some of it in
crusts. Nearly Ready for the Concord School.

"My dear," said a Concord lady to her hus-band, "if you do not make haste we shall be late to the School of Philosophy. Areally on nearly really? "I will be ready," reputed the histoand, who is not much of a inhiosopher, "just as soon as I can find any chestant belt." A Trustworthy Animal.

Liveryman ito customer - There, sir, is as good a hose as ever pulsed a wage in An you head it be afraid of him, he's outledly safe an' re-bable. Customer ever the amount do head is all don't know bout has. I'd hate to frust him with any oats.

Williag to Da what He Could. Madam (looking for country board) - You have

pleaty of pure mits, Mr Haysees! Mr Hayseed-Tersons Madamel shalf mant mits from one cow for taby. And organized with blondy of from eggs. And organized vestions, but I don't blieve I kin give and to you from our best.

Business Enterprise. What's the price of sausages?" Dwenty conts a bound.

You next twenty five this morning."
Yau do vas sen I had some. Now I aim d got none I sells him for twendy cents. Dot him we me a rebutation for selling cheat and I don't lose medding. Time Sileping Away.

Excuse me, dearest," he said, disentangling

Then he stailed to the edge of the versula and dercely

demanded:
"Boy what are you lurking shout the front gate for althis when o'rights."
Mornin papers air to The Perils of Boarding.

"You look thoughtful to night. Dumley." re-

marked Peatherly as he stretched himself on "Yes, "sighed Dullatey "Two just got a side from the landindy.

Which does his say to the paying hack beard at ence or her doughter will see his for breach of promise. I'm thinking what it better do.

Bamen and Pythins. "Why don't you bring your friend around to

the house Mr. Featherly ! Inquired Bobby as that young man scated himself in the parlor in have brook many trained Bobby, replace Featherly, industrient. Which freed to you mean! "John Barleycorn, Pashys you are a great friend of his."